Boston Recorder.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1834.

Vol. XIX--No. 40---Whole No. 978.

TRILINGO OF THE CONTEST.

A second of the special of the second in the spe

onsop renwick and the Superior, in which it was inti-mated or threatened that she should be sent into the British Provinces; and that the life of the nun above mentioned was shortened by the severities and penances imposed upon her during the illness which terminated in her death. they in question before a judicial tribunal, distain at Charlestown was of the Uursaline with was first established in the year 1536, for set of administering relief to the sick and the distain of superintending the education of female the exemplary had been the charucter and

The Superior and Bishop Fenwick, between whom

symbolish of containing the education of female in de exemplary had been the character and uses of this order of Nuns, and so extensively had we their erreives in the cause of education in female with the properties of the cause of education in death and the content of the hard of the content of the hard of the content of the hard of the world, which extended the tendence of Convents, into which the extended the reach of human detection, the memorial few to the regions community, by the necessity of the regions community, which remembers from the present deportment, as well as the character with secundary to the strictest scratiny. The content of the propular odium is antitation, to the strictest scratiny. The content of the propular odium is antitation, to the strictest scratiny. The content of the propular odium is antitation, to the strictest scratiny. The content of the propular odium is antitation, to the strictest scratiny. The content of the propular odium is antitation, to the strictest scratiny. The content of the propular odium is antitation which seeluded its members from a patient of the propular odium is antitation which the eye of friend-distriction could never penetrate, and where it agit be without remedy, and crime without an institution, whose members were engaged in the most useful and elevated of discount of the propular of the prop

standards imprised the precision thank and religions which we are possible of modular, and extract the form of the starts of the starts of the starts of the published in the papers of the following depth of the precision of the starts of th

nave osed a concerted against or the assembling of concerned in the plot.

The bells were then rung as for an alarm of fire in Charlestown and in this city, and great multitude arrived from all quarters. Upon this alarm the Magistrate above mentioned arose and proceeded to procure the attendance of others of the Selectmen. In the meantime tendance of others of the Selectmen. In the meantime the Charlestown engines and some from Boston had ar-rived, one of the latter of which passing those of Charles-town, which had halted opposite the bonfire, immediate-

Soon after 9 o'clock, the rioters began to assemble in considerable numbers, arriving on foot and in wagons from different quarters; and a party of about first or the considerable numbers, a party of about first or the construction of the property of the construction of the propert

"Most of the members of this Company have been before the committee, and deny any previous knowledge of a design to learn of the convent or any participation in the riot; and it has been stated in the public prints that the examining Magistass bear stated in the public prints that the examining Magistass bear stated in the public prints that the casmining Magistass bear stated in the public prints that the casmining Magistass bear stated in the public prints that the casmining Magistass bear stated in the public prints that the casmining Magistass and the casmining Magistass of Charlestown expressed their opinion that this Committee cannot forbear expressing the auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wound that a public cutrage, committed in such open and auditoriance of the law, inflicting so deep a wou

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

committee will be appointed with full power to investigate the character of this Institution and the conduct of its members, and to take measures for the further dateotion of those implicated in its destruction; and that a suitable compensation will be provided for the sufferers, so that the same page on which the history of our disgrace shall be recorded, may bear testimout to the promptitade of our justice to the injured.

They lay aside all questions of the expediency of indemnifying the sufferers, as means of aiding in the support of the Catholic Fuith. Of their individual feelings and opinions upon that subject, their fellow citi-

celings and opinions upon that subject, their fellow citi-

CHARLES G. LORING Chairman Chas. P. Curtis, Henry Lee, John Cotton, Horace Mann, Richard S. Fay, John D. Williams, Cyrus Alger, John Henshaw, Francis J. Oliver, Mark Healy, Chas. G. Greene, Isaac Harris. Joseph Eveleth, Charles H. Parker, R. C. Winthrop, John L. Dimmock, J. L. English, Nathan Appleton, William Appleton, David Child, George Darracott, John Kettel.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorde INORDINATE AFFECTION.

The phrase "inordinate affection," in Col. 3. 5. is variously understood. Mackinght translates it, "unnatural lust." Calvin prefers to render it "effeminacy (mollities) which comprehends all the enticements to lust." Bretschneider calls it "depraved affection"—"lust." Whatever may be the true interpretation of it, the impression which most readers of the Scriptures derive from the passage, is, that the apostdes warns them against unregulated affection, of whatever name, against inordinate affection in the most comprehensive meaning of that expression. In preaching, too, and in conversation, it is often employed to embrace all that is well in man, according to the common sense will in man, according to the common sense reasoning, that if all a man's affections were arrefulate, or rightly adjusted, there would be no evil in him. But a more important question than the true sense of this passage is, what is the measure of adjustment, the criterion of ordi-natenes. When are our affections right? The common notion on this subject is, that the vari-ous affections are simply to be in proportion to each other—that if one have attained a certain each other—that if one have attained a certain degree of strength, the other related affections are to be brought up or dows to a correspon-dence with it. The essential idea of this theodence with it. The essential idea of this theory is sustained by Bishop Butler, and so far at least as regards the subordination of some powers and affections to others, is unquestionably true. It may however be remarked of this rule, that it is too relative, and does not partake of the absoluteness of right-that it is more use ful in determining the strength than the recti they are equally sluggish, as upon one which is in all its principles strongly and not disproportionately active. It is suggested that a more palpable and of course more practical criterion of ordinate affections is to be found in the relative worth of their objects. This criterion applies to all our officiences and though a provider to a provider to a lower officers. plies to all our affections, and though, as an rule on the subject must be, infinitely ma

rightness.

Leaving, however, the question of the criterion, the common notion of "inordinate affections" is only of affections in excess, as too much pride, too strong ambition, too great in comparison with other principles of action, or when measured by the excellence of their appropriate objects. Now an affection is not less really and dangerously inordinate, if it be in defect. If an object he worthy of our affectionate regard, and we love it too little, we are as really wicked as if we loved it too much, or loved an unworthy object. As an illustration of the importance of if we loved it too much, or loved an unworthy object. As an illustration of the importance of thus viewing this subject, take this case. When we reflect upon the condition of our friends and neighbors, as sinners, subject to the awful and unutterable fierceness of the wrath of God, and carrying in their own bosoms the elements and sentence of condemnation and unending misery, if we are unmoved, or slightly moved, may, if our souls are not troubled with melting pity and trembling alore is not the movement within inour souls are not troubled with melting pity and trembling alarm, is not the movement within inadequate, wickedly and ruinously? When we meditate on the love of Christ, and the full and abounding richness of his compassion reveals itself to our contemplation, if our souls are not entranced and absorbed by the heavenly vision, if our hearts do not "burn within us?" with a scraphic glow that shall coasume all the baser materials of sin, is there not guilt upon us?

This subject deserves the special attention of all men, Christians and sinners, on account of its exceeding practical importance, and because both are too apt to forget their omissions, and think of manifest and outbreaking violations of duty only. The Scriptures, too, in an expression implying only ar affection in defect, announce the guilt and the condemdation of impenitent men, in the saying of our Lord, "Ye have not the love of God in you." F. H.

OPENLY AVOWED .- That Catholics believe Openir Avoid — I not Continue Believe there is no salvation out of the Romish church, is evident from the following extract from the last number of the Telegraph. In a letter to a Protestant gentleman, it is said:

'Permit me, sir, to continue to treat with you of the insurmantable obstacles to salvation with which you have to contend as long as you remain separated from the Catholic church. The

confession of sius is not practised in your socie-ty, at least in such a manner as would be avail-able for their forgiveness; that is to say, by a full, explicit and candid avowal to a priest, of all the transgressions with which the conscience feels itself oppressed. This, sir, is enough and more than enough to detain you forever involved in the guilt of all the sins you have committed in the guilt of all the sins you have committed in the guilt of all the sins you have committed in the entire course of your life, inasmuch as by neglecting to confess them to the priest, you neglect the means of reconciliation clearly prescribed by the Son of God. — Cin. Jour.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The following paragraph, from the Boston Recorder, originally appeared in the Connecticat Observer, published at Hartford. It seems entitled to our sotice, chiefly, as purporting to be the substance of an address delivered by the Rev. Joel Parker, in the Lecture Room of the Centre Church, in Hartford, Connecticut. This Joel Parker, in the Lecture Room of the tre Church, in Hartford, Connecticut. This leman, who has been lately settled among gentleman, who has been lately settles among us, is at the present time engaged in a peregrination through the Northern States, for the purpose of collecting donations to aid in the erection of an Evangelical Church in our city. It tion of an Evangetical Church in our city. It may be of some use to the good people in this vicinity, to know the representations which Mr. Parker, in furtherance of his views, gives of the Parker, in furtherance of his views, gives of the tate of things in New Orleans, when he imagnes himself to be altogether beyond their hear-

"NEW ORLEANS .- The Rev. Joel Parker, "New Oaleans.—The Rev. Joel Parker, who has been lately settled over a church in New Orleans, gave an interesting account of the state of things in that city, in the Lecture Room of the Centre Church last Tuesday evening. New Orleans contains about 60,000 inhabitants, of these, 40,000 are Roman Catholics, and the remaining 20,000, Protestants. Of the he says, that the men are, almost n exception, atheists. They regard s intended only for women and serwithout an excellent of the women and serveligion as intended only for women and servents, and do not give themselves any trouble on the subject. The Protestants can hardly be said to be in a much better state. The Baptists, Methodists and Episcopalians have congregations there, but their religious instruction is very irregular, and the congregations themselves very feeble. Mr. Parker has a church of about very feeble. Mr. Parker has a church of about seventy-five members, with a respectable and increasing congregation. They are about erecting a large and handsome church. A very few thousand dollars are only wanting to complete the necessary sum for its erection, and a part of Mr. P.'s object in visiting the North, was to ask the assistance of Northern Christians. Much has been said of the moral condition of New Orleans, and from the character of those from ans, and from the character of those from whom the information came, we may justly conclude that the picture has not been overdrawn.

A single fact will give us some idea of the man-A single fact will give us some idea of the man-ner in which the Sabbath is observed there military reviews are held every Sunday wher military reviews are held every Sunday when the weather will permit, and the people seem to have no suspicion that there is any thing improper or sinful in it. We have no time to notice that part of Mr. Parker's statement in which he speaks of the importance of establishing a permanent religious influence at New Orleans, nor is it necessary, since any one who looks at the situation and prospects of that city, might ask with the Rev. John Angel James of Birmingham, 'What do American Christians mean, in doing Joubing for New Orleans?' mean, in doing nothing for New Orleans?"

mean, in doing nothing for New Orleans? "
Of the Roman Catholics in New Orleans, amounting to about 40,000, Mr. Parker declares that "the men are, almost without exception, atheists, who regard religion as intended only for women and servants." An atheist, as every body knows, is one who dishelieves the existence of a God. Now, in all the population that this city contains, there cannot be found, we feel strongly assured, a half dozen men who dishelieve the existence of a great First Cause—and who, according to the fair import of the turn, can with propriety, be denominated atheterm, can with propriety, be denominated athe ists. Yet the language of the Reverend gentle ists. Yet the language of the Reverend gentleman in question inflicts unqualifiedly the stain of infidelity on a vast majority of the whole community. Here this Mr. Parker common the knowledge of the alleged fact, that there is such an appalling degree of infidelity among the Catholics of our city? Is he personally acquainted with the gentlemen whom he thus deliberately defames? Has he been on terms of familiar intercourse with them? Has he received an avowal of their atheism from their own lips? Or has he seen it in their hand writing? Can be point to any legitimate or conclusive evidence to justify this calumny heaped upon 40,000 Catholics by wholesale? We have reason to believe that Mr. Parker is personally as ignorant of the state of things among the ns ignorant of the state of things among the Catholics of New Orleans, as he was before he crossed the boundaries of New England. We have reason to believe he is a total stranger to them, and has had no intercourse with them. He has spent but a part of two winters with us, and during that time moved, as we are informed, in a very obscure and contracted sphere, where little is seen of our most respectable inhabitants. He can have had, then, no authority for his denuciations, but vague report, mere hearsay. And it may be doubted that he had even such authority as that. Evidence in the case, it was impossible for him to possess. In the sacred garb of religion, in the holy desk, regardless of the high moral obligations, which it was his peculiar province to inculcate by precept and to enforce by example, in a distant place, where no defender stood by, and where a vindication might never, reach, an individual raises his voice, to stigmatise forty thousand of his fellow creatures, with the deepest moral degradation known to a Christian people. and during that time moved, as we are informhis fellow creatures, with the deepen those of gradation known to a Christian people.

We are not personally acquainted with Mr.
Parker. We feel no hostility to him. We

highly appreciate the Christian religion, and honor its able, upright and consistent advocates. But we cannot witnesse, without bearing our testimony against it, a desperate attempt to build up another society among us, by disparaging and calumniating the religious institutions daily dispensing their blessings among us. In this city the Roman Catholics have twelve priests, shout 4000 communicants, a competent number about 4000 communicants, a competent number of schools, and preaching every Sabbath, in three languages, French, German, and English. The doctrines which they inculcate are not sectarian, but such as are generally avowed and taught in all Christian denominations. The Catholic Clergy never forsake their people in the sickly season of the year. They are quiet, unobtrusive, learned, industrious, exemplary in their morals, a blessing, and an ornament to our society.

Leaving the Catholics, the Revd. Gentlem Leaving the Catholics, the Revd. Gentleman proceeds to notice the Protestants, of New Orleans.—These, he tells the good people of Connecticut, can hardly be said to be in a much better state than the papists! That is, "the men are all atheists, and religion among them is confined to the women and servants."

are all atheists, and religion among them is confined to the women and servants.

Again he says, that among the Protestants, religious instruction is irregular, and the congregations themselses very feeble. Mr. Clapp's church is opened every Sabbath in the year, in winter and in summer, in sickness and in health. His congregation is large and strong, and as respectable as any in the United States. We are informed that all the pews in his church are rented. They contain about 1500 persons, are quite filled in the winter months, and to a good degree in the summer. In this church the number of communicants are about 100; it is constantly and regularly increasing. Connected with the same church is an efficient Sunday School. In the Methodist church there are upwads of two hundred communicants. That church is crowded nine months in the year. The Episcopal church numbers about one hundred communicants. All their pews are rented. It is regularly opened for while and the same content of the same content of the same content and the same church is an efficient. The Episcopal church numbers about one hundred communicants. All their pews are rented. It is regularly opened for while and the same content of the same content. nts. All their pews are rented. It is regularly opened for public worship, which is con-ducted this year by a learned and highly respect-ed clergyman of that denomination, the Rev. Mr. Fox. Thus much for the irregularity of

religious instruction in New Orleans, and the

religious instruction in New Orleans, and recebieness of its religious societies.

A word as to the manner in which the Sabbath is observed among us. On this subject the northern critics do us great injustice. When Louisiana was ceded to the United States, the manners of the inhabitants, as to things secular and sacred, were strictly those of France. They have military parades and theatrical exhibitions on the Sabbath. So it is here, among the 40,000 Catholics. With them the sacredness of on the Sabbath. So it is here, among the 40,000 Catholics. With them the sacredness of the Sabbath is limited to the hours of public worship. Right or wrong, they act consistently with their principles. In all the Protestant churches, the observance of the Sabbath is impoined as a divine institution. Nearly the whole joined as a divine institution. Nearly the whole of this part of the population close their stores,

day. But Mr. Parker would have the northern christians believe, that the people here are so mar-vellously ignorant, that they do not know that military reviews on the Salabath are improper or sinful. Why censure us then if we know no or sinful. Why censure us then if we know no better? This community is possessed of as much information on the nature of the Sabbatical instution, and the diversity of views in regard to it, as the inhabitants of Hartford, or those of any northern city. The customs of the French and those who adopt their manners, allow of military reviews on the Sabbath, simply because they firmly believe that it is neither increase. because they many believe that it is neither improper nor sinful. They know perfectly well that such things are condemned by the Presbyterians, but dissent from them in opinion and practice. But among the protestants, there is a perceptible and pleasing improvement in attendance on public works.

ance on public worship.

What, is the natural enquiry, could have been the object of these misrepresentations of the Rev. Gentleman? Why did Mr. Parker try to per-Gentleman? Why did Mr. Parker try to persuade the northern people that there is no religious influence here, and that nothing has heretofore been done among us for christianity? Not a single blow had been struck till ke arrived! The Rev. Joel Parker was fore ordained from all eternity to found the first Evangelical church in New Orleans. Why did Mr. Parker descend to these misrepresentations? Was it for filth jucre? Was it simply that he might persuade the people of Connecticut, to give him a few thousand dollars to erect a church on Lafayette square? Then, by what name should such an square? Then, by what name should such an act be called? The people of this city are able to build their own churches. Send us competent preachers, who will spend all the year with us, and they will meet with ample encouragement. We trust the northern people do not wish to work the people as not apply to the people of the wish to spend their money, in maintaining in this city, men who vilify and abuse us, and who render themselves unpopular and obnoxious

community, in the eyes of those abroad, by the debasement into which we are plunged by Mr. Parker, widely spread consequences spring up, of another nature. Believing these representations, what must be the sufferings of religious pa-rents at the north, having their offspring among and how much, by such efforts, is not the wth of the population retarded, and its wealth reciated? Such representations indeed bring depreciated? Such representations indeed bring no inconsiderable pecuniary injury upon the city, and in this view alone, deserve to be severely

reprehended.
We would not close this subject without remarking that it gives us pain to pass censure upon any one, under any circumstances; and that that pain is greatly enhanced when the cal robes. But it must be remembered ance of all; and none, even by the sanctity of a religious calling, can expect to be shielded against the consequences of a departure from its sacred injunctions.

[N. O. Bulletin.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

Mr. Hooker,—At a late meeting of the Consoliation of Hastivot North, the subject of changing the time of holding the Monthly Concert to some other day or evening in the week came up for discussion. Aside from the fact that the adaptation of means is not that efficiency by which their end is accomplished—aside from the fact that every prayer-meeting is a monument of our dependence upon God, and our solemn belief that without his special agency every human effort to set forward the gostul every human effort to set forward the gos will be ineffectual; as the Monthly Concercoeval with all the leading enterprizes of be-nevolence which distinguish the present day, it is not surprizing that the members of this body, in common with all who pray for the coming and kingdom of Christ, should regard it as inand kingdom of Christ, should regard it as in-vested with a sacredness next to that of the Sabbath. That this meeting, commended to the affectionate regards and best hopes of Christ-ians, received among us so little countenance and support, was alluded to with expressions of deep regret. It was conceded by many that one reason for this, and perhaps the chief, is be-cause the time allotted to this meeting is by the customs of the country of the research in the cause the time allotted to this meeting a customs of the country often appropriated more suitable and an interest more becomin On the whole, notwithstanding a diffi-time would accommodate our churches in on the whole, nownistanding a fine time would accommodate our churches in ; eral better than the first Monday; since time is fixed by appointment and the usag

time is fixed by appointment and the usage of years—as on this point the whole Christian world is to be consulted,—and considering that if one time is less convenient to one porti corresponding change universally, and must de-stroy that concert which constitutes the peculiar charm and interest of this meeting—the Conso-ciation unanimously deprecated any alteration. They preferred to make the heat of a local inconvenience to incurring the hazard of a wide spread damage of the common interest, and ordered the following declaration to be inserted in their minutes, and with suitable remarks, to be published in the Connecticut Observer.

whereas the subject of altering the time for holding the Monthly Concert has recently been holding the Monthly Concert has recently used discussed in certain religious periodicals:—

Resolved, by this Consociation, that no such

change ought to be adopted CHAUNCEY G. LEE, Scribe.

For the Boston Recorder. NORFOLK CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of this body was held of the 23d and 24th uit, at Rev. Mr. Sanford's the 23d and 24th ut. at Rev. Mr. Sanford's, East Bridgewater. The services of each day were more than usually interesting; and al-though the past year has not been distinguishunough the past year has not been distinguished by extensive revivals; yet in some of our churches, God has appeared in mercy and granted the refreshings of the Blessed Spirit. This is true of that beloved people with whom the Conference assembled. They have been peculiarly favored of the Great Head of the Church, and have special occasion to speak of the "loving kindness" of God.

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the "loving kindness" of trod.

In the narrative of the state and prospects of In the narrative of the state and prospects of these churches, we noticed evident advances in sustaining the great objects of Christian benevolence. The last year has exceeded others, in the records of its contributions for the cause of Christ. The people of God, as a body, seem to be acting more from settled principle and a deep sense of obligation. We trust the impression is extending, that every follower of Christ should limit his view only by the boundaries of the world, and should live and act and pray in reference to the conversion of the whole family of man.

Five of these feeble churches, (which until Five of these feeble churches, (which until recently could not exist without assistance.) have, the past two years, contributed eight hundred dollars for the cause of benevolence abroad From one, a hundred dollars has been received, from another, two; and from another, three hundred, have passed into the treasury of the Lord. These facts afford high encouragement to build up our feeble churches. Through them as well as through others, blessings may extend to the utmost bounds of the human family. In the report of one of these churches, the pastor states, that during his ministry of eleven years, there have been three revivals, from which 134 have been added to the church. Another report states that, during the four years

Another report states that, during the four year of the pastor's connexion with his people, 9 n added to the church. of the cheering facts in regard to the infant churches of this conference; and it should be stated also, that those churches which have long existed are becoming more extended, and their influence more direct in promoting the cause of

In all our churches, Sabbath Schools have e-and in some instances, w progress. Union of sentiment and affection ed to mark all the movements of th seemed to mark all the movements of the conference, and when the body of Christians came to surround the table of Christ, there to mingle their holiest affections, there to renew their vows, there to unite in commemorating the death of a crucified Saviour, it was indeed a solemn and joyful season. It was truly the "gate of Heaven." It seemed like the prelibation of the blessedness of the upper world, and the joyful testimony was given, "It is good to be here." May such seasons be increased in interest, and in their salutary influence monthe churches of

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, October 3, 1834.

THE CONVENT REPORT.

By special effort and the kind assistance of a eighbor, we are enabled to place on our arst page, this week, The Report of the Committee pointed at Fangeil Hall, on the destruction of to ren the Convent. It is certainly an able document, and will be read with deep interest. Some parts of it will surprise many. The assertion that this Convent has always been as fully open to public inspection as is here represented, and that the Committee have evidence sufficient to prove this in court, will be received with me degree of hesitation, and some will wish for the production of that evidence, that they may judge for themselves of its sufficiency. Some will ask, how do the Committee know what were all the subjects discussed in the Bishop's sermons, which the pupils were required o hear. Some, too, will be disposed to ask why they mention as one of the exciting causes of the riot, an article in the Mercantile Journal, headed " Mysterious," and at the same time neglect to mention the articles in the Transcript in which Bishop Fenwick first promised to explain the mater on a certain day, and then, when that day had come, declined giving any explanation himself, and said that somebody else would give one at a future time. It is easy to conceive, that Bishop Fenwick may have done thus, without intending or expecting any evil o result from it; but such a course, on his part, was far more adapted to excite a riot, than the

the one, and not the other. All these questions, perhaps, any member of but there is one passage in their report, the defence of which, we believe, will be no easy task.

short notice in the Journal; and many will be

disposed to ask, why the committee mentioned

We copy it entire. And above all may it rebuke the spirit of in erance thus unexpectedly developed, so hos-e to the genius of our institutions, and unre-ained, so fatal to their continuance. If there one feeling which more than any other should ervade this country, composing, as it were, the ned toleration, comprehending all within the there of its benevolence, and extending over il the shield of mutual protection.

This passage certainly means, that an unwil-

Convent. It does not appear from ther narrawas obnoxious to those imputations of cruelty, believe." the Commonwealth; and which aversion in the respect the other nine tenths are Cathol minds of many, had been fomented to hatred, mains to be shown. If they thought Ro essive cruelties in their treatment of each other, their people in the sickly season." abeth Harrison. If we may place any confi-dant. dence in the statements of this committee, it is As for the Protestants, the commit committee, in this very report. It was not, population. then, according to their own showing, a case of given it that name.

It will be remembered, that immediately after the conflagration, the " Jesuit," a Roman Cathostance of intolerance, and ascribed it to the influence of "fanatical preachers," in and about

numbers, in strength, and in influence. Of these eight, six are already able, now, to sustain the institutions of the gospol among themselves, and in their turn extend the hand of charity to other feeble churches, and sid in spreading the Gospel of Christ through the world.

Even of the committee should have understance, this expression, which all the rest of their report shows to be inapplicable. We the more regret this expression, because it will probably do more than all things else, to prevent a general acquiescence in their

auch would

We may resume this subject at some The Report is, in general, what it should be; and sets forth some important but too much neglected principles, to which we wish to

MISS CAROLINE FRANCES ALDEN has been nentioned to us, as a person who would bear nportant testimony against the character of the Convent at Charlestown A letter has been written by her, and forwarded by her brother, Hiram O. Alden, Esq., P. M. Belfast, Me. to S. P. P. Fay, and published in the Daily Advertiser, in which she speaks decidedly and entire ly in its favor. She says that she entered the Convent in December, 1827, as a candidate. After two years, she became convinced that she had no vocation for that state of life," and that it was vain to think of compelling herself to remain. She made known her feelings to the Lady Superior, who consented to her departure, telling her that "their Rules and Constitution did not allow any one to remain, but such as found their happiness there, and there only. She remained two years longer. Of the character of the Nuns, she says,

During my residence there, (a period of four mears,) I can truly say that I never saw one ac-

on to censure.

Their character is as unimpeachable, as their conduct is pure and blameless. I can assure you, that as they appear at the parlor, so are they in their most unguarded moments—no un-bending from that sweetness and affability of manner, which characterize them all. Every duty, both temporal and spiritual, is discharged with the greatest fidelity. The love of God, and the hope of Heaven, is the motive for every section.

tion. My situation in that community was such as My situation in that community was such as to render me thoroughly acquainted with every member, and every part of the house. And I solemnly assure you, there was not the least thing existing there, that any person could disapprove, were he ever so prejudiced.

Never, I can assure you, has there been, or can there be, according to the Rules and Constitution of the order, any improper setting in

It would go far to satisfy many persons, if these "Rules and Constitution" should be published; and if alf things are as open to examination as they are said to be, we see no objetion against publishing them.

NEW ORLEANS.

The article in another column, from the N.O. Bulletin, deserves a few remarks.

We do not exchange with the Bulletin. Who told its Editor that the extract from the Ct. Observer had appeared in the Recorder? 'It is, at least, extremely probable, that some one who has his own reasons for wishing to make Mr. Parker unpopular, told him. The Editor of the Bulindependently enough; and when the affair ad come to his knowledge, he had an undoubted right to do it; but he would have been ignorant of the whole matter, had he not been informed by some rival preacher, or perhaps, by for the origin of the article. Now for its sub-

1. The report of Mr. Parker's speech, in the Ct Observer, was made without his perm or knowledge, and has been disavowed by him. as incorrect, in a subsequent number of that paper. Mr. Parker, therefore, is not answerable for those statements. The disavowal was copied into the Recorder.

2. To meet the charge of the prevalence of Atheism, the Editor resorts to "special pleading." He feels "assured" that the men in question do not "disbelieve the existence of a great First Cause;" but whether they believe igness to "tolerate" the Roman Catholic relition was one of the causes of the burning of the reveals; whether they admit an intelligent First Cause; what they do believe concerning the tive, that they had any evidence to sustain them | First Cause; whether they give that name to the in such an assertion. Indeed, their whole nar- Universe, or to nature, or to certain supposed rative shows the contrary. If the committee are laws of nature; or whether they ever thought on to be believed, they found, "immediately upon the subject at all, so as to have any belief about commencing the investigation, that the destruction, this deponent saith not." He only testifies tion of the Convent might be attributed primarily to a widely extended popular aversion, ed the opinion, that there is no First Cause at

vice, and corruption, so generally credited of 3. Statistics .- There are 40,000 Catholics. similar establishments in other countries, and was inconsistent with the principles of our naional institutions and in violation of the laws of or one tenth part of the population. In what by representations injurious to the moral repu- Catholic Christianity worth their notice, as a tation of the members of that community, at- means of salvation, they would be communitributing to them impurity of conduct, and ex- cants. "The Catholic clergy never forsake and of the pupils;" and by reports of the supposed abuse, and perhaps murder, of Miss Eliz- unction," burial services, &c. are most abun

manifest that the "hatred" of the incendiaries merated by the Bulletin are 400, out of a popu was excited by the supposed crimes of the Nuns, lation of 20,000; or one fiftieth part of the Proand not by their theological creed, or form of testant population profess religion in some form. The Convent, according to the state- It may be more correct, to estimate the Protes ments of this report, was set on fire, not because tant population at 30,000, and the communiits inmates were Papists, but because it was be- cants, including Mr. Parker's church, at 500, or eved to be a place of impurity and oppression, one in sixty. If each of the four Protestant and perhaps of murder. This, we say over and places of worship had statedly as many hearover again, for we would fasten attention upon ers as Mr. Clapp's house will hold, the whole the fact, appears from the statements of the will be 6000, or one fifth part of the Protestant

4. The Sabbath. Here the Editor fully con-'intolerance;" and it is much to be lamented, firms the statement ascribed to Mr. Parker, that the committee have, in this one paragraph, Both agree that they have military parades, without thinking that they do wrong

With these remarks, we submit the que to every candid man, whether the Editor of the lic paper in this city, spoke of that event as an inpicture of New Orleans, as that ascribed to Mr. Parker, but which Mr. Parker disavows? While Boston. Dr. Beecher and a certain Baptist Mr. Parker was in this city, we heard his state-

them, which any reasonable citizen of New Orleans would think at all disrespectful.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. SMYRNA, JUNE 14, 1834.

DEAR SIR,-Since my last, no changes importance have taken place in the general aspect of the Smyrna Mission. Our remaining schools never appeared more hopeful, and w trust the Spirit from on high may ere long be poured upon them. I am not aware if I have written since Miss Reynolds of our mission wa married to Mr. Schauffler, the missionary of the Ladies' Jews' Society of Boston and vicinity. May she prove as useful a helper to their n sion, as she has been for the last four years to that of the New Haven Ladies' Greek Association! Within a few weeks, Rev. Mr. Mulle of the [British] Church Missionary Society, has arrived in Smyrna as an assistant of Mr. Jetter. His labors are to be particularly directed to the Turks.

Notwithstanding the interruption of their Turkish schools here, you will see from the fol- ally is religion; but merely belie lowing extract of a letter from a friend of ours. an English gentleman who has spent the last winter in our family for the benefit of his health. and who is most zealously engaged in efforts for meliorating the condition of the Mahonanedans. that there is great encouragement to preparatory labors among them, as also among the Greeks

"The schools at Constantinople are as yet onfined to the military. The principal one, the school that is in the best state of organizaion, is at Dolma Baktche. In it there are 700 oupils, all belonging to the Imperial Guards. The Seraskier has a school at Constantinople for the troops of the line, consisting of 1500 pupils. There are others, which I have not yet seen, for the sailors and artillery. I believe there is also a school for medicine, established when I was first at Constantinople. I have been so occupied, that I have not as yet paid it second visit. In this latter school are taught anguages and science. It is not a Lancasterian school, as the others before mentioned. "These newly established schools are an ex-

eriment. A few months hence there is to be an examination, and should it prove that the Lancasterian method is adapted to the Turkish language and the Turks, it is intended to organize a system of Lancasterian schools embracing the whole empire. This I think is news that will gratify you. You see by this, that the Turks are determined to organize a system of education. It remains for them only to see how the Lancasterian method works, and whether it be adapted to the genius of the language and the people. This they have taken the most effectumeans of ascertaining, namely, by making a trial. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasing the Turks with regard to these schools. Akhmet Pasha, the Vizier commanding the Guards and prime favorite, and Namie Pasha, Major perfect definition. General, formerly Ambassador to England, are continually to be seen at Dolma Baktche super-intending the achied. The first day of the pre-sent to the first day of the present year (a la Turque) the Sultan visited this school at 5 o'clock in the morning, without givschool at 5 o'clock in the morning, without giving warning. He remained there several
hours, questioning the young men and examining into their progress. I forget the world, while the latter do not. It is ing into their progress. I forgot to say he brought with him his two sons. This is not like latio secluding the heir to the throne in a Harem, to set of influe learn effeminacy and vice."

DEAR SIR .- My correspondence has been so ach of late curtailed, that though I have been confined to my bed for nearly a fortnight that I must send you a few lines by the hand of anoth-From the contemplation of eternal scenes which my violent sickness naturally crowded upon me, my mind is beginning to revert to the uation of these lands, where God has bestowed his richest blessings, and man has committed his blackest crimes

In Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, the last great Mahomedan Empire, as we trust, seems to be acquiring compactness and strength. More tolerant principles towards Christians, however, are most evidently inwrought into its system. The missionaries are taking advantage of these again, his spiritual nature cannot circumstances to push forward their bely operaions. The pilgrimage to Jerusalem was uncommonly thronged, this year, with more than one step usual disorder and profanation of sacred things. every preceding or succeed Ibrahim Pasha conducted the procession to the Jordan in ners

Jerusalem must from year to year become a ore important missionary station. The pilgrims would doubtless he better pleased, were in violation of man's nature. "The the representative of the Russian Autocrat to natural growth"-the word natural preside in their annual celebrations. A report of such intentions I found circulated in Asia Minor by his emissaries, evidently with a view of enlisting the feelings of the Christian population in his favor. The same monarch aspires also, it is said, to sit upon the throne of Cyrus the soul." It " must not be co and Xerxes. This perhaps is the reason, why the English have their batteries floating in these God it is true, was in Christ, sens. To all human appearance, only a spark is wanting to kindle on the most populous and the most civilized continents, such a destructive conflagration as the world has never seen

Looking across to Greece, we find she is fast advancing in the way of "the kingdoms of the earth." Amidst much to regret in her institutions it is cheering to see, that the Scriptures and many of the books of the missionary presses, have been, on the authority of Government, introduced into the common schools. This has been done on the recommendation

of Dr. Korek, who is appointed superintendant of thought. Some of them begin of that department. Your readers will recol- mankind, even the whole human lect this gentleman, as the early laboring and efficient conducter of schools in Syra.

re spoken of in terms of transport by all who shall become "reconciled" to God. have lately visited them. Mr. Riggs has remov- Mr. Walker is becoming a " Calvi ed and formed a new station at Argos. Mrs. He takes effectual means to con King with her children are spending the sum- has no such intention. But he feel mer here, in rather feeble health.

At Constantinople there has been of late a of man.

In this conference, consisting of twenty churches, eight have received the fostering hand of assistance, by which they are now rising in owing opposition to missionary labors. The itive," looks towards orthodoxy.

only will the Lancasterian spread among all classes of peop and Asiatic Turkey, but the least, with all its al youth the privilege of reading the their own vernacular tongue

With us at Smyrna it is the ngs, and for the moment, inde entire inactivity. Shortly after cases of the plague occurred, an

FAITH, REGENERATION, AND These are the theme of Rev I. Dedication Sermon at Leicester what he means by them,

I. Every thing that is peculiitual originates in Faitlad, a sense of the rea

Right; if you mean the spirit eally exists, and not one which fa The term as here used, you have prevailed among

reality: and in that case both a True, again, if both believe in word religion means something a without any definite idea of its ne enough.

speculation goes they may ag

may attain to considerable degree refinement, and civilization. ences, to which before he It may be regarded in many respe

So President Edwards says, in his In the Affections,-"a new spiritual which spiritual ideas are apprel en I say this, however, you

that I do not say, the creation of but the development of a new se Orthodox, again; all agree that may with all the faculties, which God reman

that it is only necessary that it sho forth. And then we see things, as a and could not see them before; but it is cause the spiritual eye is opened. A very good description of the sinne

II. Regeneration follows: by which I stand, not merely reformation of life a ners, but a reformation originating in t tion of a new set of principles.

A very good description of regeneffects; if we keep in mind that the new perfect definition.

Prior to this regeneration, it is obvious the he becomes thoroughly alive to hi set of influences, which very being to a living fai the new life begins. He it. It is regeneration. He feels hi s it were, in another world, and he Taking this view of regeneration

certainly sny of it, as we did of faith, the necessary change in the formatic Christian character, it is not to be rethe light of a supernatural or miras Not miraculous, but yet super

nore than man's nature, left to aself ever attain unto.

opement of this nature, subjected in influences, but with no infraction of a

This last remark is important regeneration must be superr outain a sophism. III. Atonement, i. c. "At-one-to

conciliation, is the third "epoch" progress. By the way, how can need re-conciliation? - Atonemen means or agencies by which it is br world unto himself, and therefore that ' we receive the atonement;' ! ment itself is the state of being How Christ is concerned in the at whether "propitiation" is also "as: soul," the sermon does not inform us.

This sermon seems to us anothe that Unitarians are growing hungry thing positive," as the Christian Exi among them, and is driving them, does those who feel it, towards or such a "spiritual state," origina need a " regeneration," which shall The missionary Schools at Athens and Syra to act on "new principles," and by spirit needs something besides neg upon; and everything that is spin

find that they must. Such a the following sentences as studiously avoid using the t il it not lead many erroneous have renounced the all-in invents, which these terms plural sense signify and rep pelice it will be found, that the following sentene I believe it will be found, the and so far as the popular min be deepest and most effective is Liberal Christianity have very misconception. I we think this would be un

Walker, however true it may Walker, nowever that it may see no reason to doubt, that it tery "spiritual state" which see Su coming into use in that it may be doubtful whether them to save their own heir hearers, yet it indica ig of a progress towards to

NEW PUBLICATION elligent Reader: designed Child's Guide. Springt т, 1834. рр. 252. nendable peculiarity

tions of the difficult wor its various devices to see them. A gentleman of goo

Eerror,—Permit me to call rents and teachers, through the paper, to a new reading how is, published by the Messrs, gield, in this State. Not to ply, for I trust that the day base and teachers are not to be all I hope, and all I could use a particular friend of the put would be to induce Christian lers, and committees, to examompare it diligently, with some ared during a few years past a discover a marked different INFELIGENT READER," in one, then I have no more to sers who have seen and used e," by the same publishers to me any other commender? would be unnecessary, that I hope the author will performed by the son, for Academies, Works of Mrs. Sherwood; being orks of Mrs. Sherwood; bein edition ever published in the

of the Forest, Juliana Oakle ation. Their character is we cal execution is in the usual anical execution is in the usual s with which every body is acque & Miriam, a Jewish Tale, adon Edition. Boston, J. B. Dow le London Edition from which t shed under the direction o eral Literature and Educati ociety for promoting Christ to a Jew, in our Saviour's day some extent, an exhibition

ollowing extracts from Dr.

nowelong been acculational is of Owen, especially Scotchine speak of his Trentise on Spiritus his Commentary on the Huns Pealm, as being his two most as the shridgement of the former ear, an inituation was given, it received by the Christian public,

g pages, he will find no other of Owen. These, he will is of Owen, excepting that the p flen left a part of his words

is not very important.

The Literary and Theolog

mber is rich in thoughts. ested in the article on " phs of Christianity," by P res a double sense?" , is altogether the best de e, that we have ever seen sense, in cases where ex hich are themselves types estion should have been whether events ever a per of other events; and preceded by settling the qu e? Questions on which scarce. Then the question whether the predictions are not indeed declaratio es, or predictions of classe after all, but one sense, un any senses as there are ever whole history of the acy of the word of God." in type, crowded out till ent Report. - Review er, and on South Americ . Pond;" an excellent a

ied. On "The song of unless we take this of Providence, I do not see g can be happy." Now, any finite mind can " se s to us, that no finite mi e infinite, as to 'see how' s that are, and yet be mad na ft seems to us, too, n say that God could not he as merciful, had sin no How do we know what not make perfectly he " Moral Requisites Divine Things," by Rev. bristianity and Philosophy, uld be studied.

ectober 3, 1834. had that they must. Such persons would | following sentences as proof. following sentences as proof-jously avoid using the terms in ques-tot lead many erroneously to suspect renounced the nil-important facts the which these terms in their true sense signify and represent? In-it will be found, that in point of as the popular mind is concern-and most effective prejudices

bink this would be unfair towards however true it may be of others. on to doubt, that he is indeed in itual state" which his sermon inare glad too see such modes of g into use in that quarter; for, lambiful whether they mean to save their own souls or the hearers, yet it indicates at least the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

gent Reader: designed as a sequel hid's Guide. Springfield, G. & C. 1834, pp. 252. table peculiarity of this book is. us of the difficult words in each lesrious devices to secure a faithful A gentleman of good repute, as a

> is me to call the attention hers, through the medium of w reading book for common by the Messrs. Merriam, of Not to puff the work that the day has arrived when achers are not to be put off in this ope, and all I could wish, if I were hope, and an I count wish, if I were cular friend of the publishers or au-be to induce Christian parents, and ad committees, to examine the work, diligently, with some which have few years past; and if they hope the author will prepare anoth-Book, for Academies. L.
>
> f Mrs. Sherwood; being the only uni-

tters, has handed us the fol-

apprehended published in the United States. Harper & Brothers. 1834. e that man is Forest, Juliana Oakley, Ermina, and God requires Their character is well known. The

spiritual sense

tion of its laws.

nportant. It shows the upernatural, though me nature. "The soul word natural here, so

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cution is in the usual style of the Harwhich every body is acquainted. iriam, a Jewish Tale. From the second things, as we diore; but it is on on Edition from which this is reprinted, hed under the direction of the Committe rature and Education, appointed by ety for promoting Christian Knowledge nces of Christianity, as they must have ap-

e extent, an exhibition of Jewish Antithat the new pris on Psalm 130; abridged by Dr. Porter owing extracts from Dr. Porter's preface able notice than any thing we could

to a Jew, in our Saviour's days."

ig been accasemed to hear devout ad-seen, especially Scotchmen and English-of his Treatise on Spiritual Mindedness, sameutary on the Hundred and Thir-lan, abeing his two most valuable works, shridgement of the former was published, an infination was given, that, should it be such but the friein mablic, a similar she he by the Christian public, a similar abridg-esent work would be prepared. this abridgment, as in the former the reader a small book, on a grea

me reader a small book, on a great mot by myself, but by a great and a seventeenth century. Perhaps an equal size, would have cost me no I have bestowed on this. But I the labor as I have done, because I et o the Church, a treasure, which

will find no other sentiments than These, he will find also in the xcepting that the process of blot small proportion of sentences, and or two has been deemed indis

QUARTERLIES.

e in noticing these; but an early the article on "The earthly tri- of intense interest. on, " Have any passages in the ltogether the best defence of the affirt we have ever seen. It maintains a e, in cases where events are predict- had lately become Christians indeed. are themselves types of other events. m should have been previously dis whether events ever are, in Scripture, of other events; and this should have ed by settling the question, What is Then the question may be discusbether the predictions under considera of indeed declarations of general prinpredictions of classes of events, havall, but one sense, unless we give them senses as there are events of each class, ole history of the world .- " On the the word of God," we have a specipe, crowded out till next week, by the eport.-Review of the writings of on South America, we have not ex-On "The song of the angels," by " an excellent article; and yet he

ot inform us. us another curious proing hungry for "some stian Examiner says want is making itself fel ving them, as it always wards orthodox form we take this view of the great em begin to feel that widence, I do not see how the Supreme le human race, are is he happy." Now, we do not " see " originally, that they which shall bring then y finite mind can "see" that at all. It true, and which will receive further notice in due us, that no finite mind can so compre- season. nite, as to 'see how' God can know all led" to God. Not that a " Calvinist." No d God could not have made himself But he feels that his sides negations to feed merciful, had sin never been commitv do we know what God could and t is spiritual and " posake perfectly holy beings underhodoxy. There are Moral Requisites for the Knowledge rchaps, who think that Things," by Rev. C. S. Henry, and the report is finally adopted. ly in the hearers, and ity and Philosophy," by the Editor, rm to it as much as be studied.

• 1

Christian Spectator for September.—The Review of Mrs. Childs' "Append in favor of that class of Americans called Africans," corrects, to good purpose, certain statements, which astonish us equally by their variance from the truth, the confidence with which they have been put forth and repeated, and the currency they have gain-We must confine ourselves, however, to the following note, appended to the Review of Dymond's Essays. What, then, is it in the nature of an action

What, then, is it in the nature of an action which constitutes it right, or morally excellent? The conductors of this work consider the true answer to be given in the following remarks, taken somewhat detached, from Dr. Dwight's sermon on the "Foundation of Virtue." 'We are accustomed to hear so much said, and truly said, concerning the excellences, heauty, and glory of virtue, that we are ready to conceive and speak of it, as being original or ultimate good, independently of the happiness which it brings with it. Nay, we are ready to feel dissatisfied with ourselves and others, for calling this position in question; to consider this conduct as involving a kind of irreverence towards this glorious object; as diminishing its importance, and obscuring its lustre. This, however, arises from mere misapprehension. If virtue brought with it no enjoyment to us, and produced no happiness to others; it would be wholly destitute of all the importance, heauty, and glory, with which it is now invested; 'Were sin in its own proper tendency to produce, invariably, the same good, which it is the readency of circus

with which it is now invested.' Were sin in its own proper tendency to produce, invariably, the same good, which it is the tendency of virtue to produce; were it the means, invariably, of the same glory to God, and of the same enjoyment to the universe! To reason its property to ment to the universe; no reason is apparent to me, why it would not become excellent, com-mendable, and rewardable, in the same manner as virtue now is. Were virtue regularly to efas virtue now is. Were virtue regularly to effectuate the same dishonor to God, and the same missery to intelligent creatures, now effectuated by sin; I see no reason why we should not attribute to it all the odiousness, blameworthiness, and desert of punishment, which we now attribute to sin. All this is, I confess, impossible; and is rendered so by the nature of these things. Still the supposition may be allowably made for the purposes of discussion.' Virtue in God, or benevolence, is on all hands considered as the glory and excellency of the divine character. What is benevolence? The love of doing good; or a disposition to produce divine character. What is benevolence? The love of doing good; or a disposition to produce banniness. In what does its excellence consist? love of doing good; or a disposition to produce happiness. In what does its excellence consist? In this; that it is the voluntary cause of happiness. Take away this single attribute of virtue; and it will be easily seen, that its excellence is all taken away also.\(^{\chi}\) The excellence of virtue, therefore, consists wholly in this; that it is the cause of good, that is, of happiness; the ultimate good; the only thing for which virtue is valuable.\(^{\chi}\) Theology, vol. iii, pp. 448—451.

Why, then, is not our own judgment, con-

Why, then, is not our own judgment, conerning the amount of pleasure or pain which will result from an act, to be the ground of our decision concerning it? Dr. Dwight tells us because we cannot foreknow all the results, and may mistake; so that we must abide by the decision of him who "knows the end from the beginning," and who never mistakes.

Here, the doctrine that "holiness is to be oved for its own sake " is abandoned, and we are taught that nothing is good in itself but hapiness,-happiness in distinction from holiness. This is the only " ultimate good; the only thing for which virtue is valuable." Notice, it is Dr Dwight, who distinguishes between happiness and holiness, and who asserts the propriety of the distinction. His doctrine, here stated, we think, naturally leads to the peculiar notions of the "New Haven Divines" on regeneration. If holiness be not worthy of love for its own sake; if happiness, distinguished from holiness, that is, pleasure, be the only ultimate good, and all things else are good, only because they tend to promote it; if righteousness is not in itself capable of being an object of desire, or if man is not capable of desiring it or seeking it, except as he is hired to do it by the prospect of gain, of pleasure; if the nature of man is such, that he cannot do a right act, simply because it is right;

pleasure; if the nature of man is such, that he cannot do a right act, simply because it is right if he must see also that it will be profitable, before he is capable of even feeling inducement to perform it; we see not that any radical change of character is possible. Regeneration must consist in a mere change in our choice of means of enjoyment.

The land of Mt. Benedict, as well as all the buildings, evened by us, in Frank States that if the states that if the most of enjoyment.

The Missionary Herald for October informs us, that on the first Monday in January last, the Monthly Concert was observed at Constantinople, the exercises being, for the first time, in the Turkish language. One of the Armenians present gave an extract from a sermon by the Armenian Patriarch, preached a few days previous, in which he states that "those who love the gospel have caused it to be translated and printed in every language, and all, even heathen nations, are now beginning to read it," and in which he exhorts his people to "conform to its precepts," lest the newly enlightened heathen should reproach them. The meeting was one of intense interest.

On the first Salbath in March, 16 persons were admitted to the church at Hilo, Sandwich Islands. For nine of them, hope had been entered to end fatally.

"It had for the ended, as all the building, exceed by us, in Frank Salbath in March, 16 persons were admitted to the church at Hilo, Sandwich Islands. For nine of them, hope had been entered to end fatally.

"It had for the enterity of the trip, as the build, was quiet there. Horson, and the immediate, after, excelled the limit which the store of the first Monday in January last, the theme of the kind of the theory of the trip, as the property belonged, with our own finds, 5 other acres, adjoining the land which we at lead the convent, as well as the other build of the law of the convent of the conve is rich in thoughts. We are much should reproach them. The meeting was one

a double sense?" by Rev. Parsons Islands. For nine of them, hope had been entertained for some time. The other seven were recent converts. It was hope that a few others

Messrs. Arms and Coan returned from Pata. gonia in May, having found their intended journey impracticable, but having collected much valuable information concerning the southern part of the Armenian continent. The publica-Questions on which clear ideas are tion of their Journal is commenced in the Herald.

tion of their Journal is commenced in the Herald.

Rev. David Abeel, missionary of the Board in
Siam, arrived in New York, September 6th.
He left Siam on account of impaired health, and
returned by the way of England.

Rev. Jesse Lockwood, of the Arkansas Cherokee mission, died at Dwight, on the 11th of
July. An obituary notice will be given in a future number of the Herald.

A daughter of Mr. Jacob Hitcheock died at
the same station, on the 6th of July, at the age

A daugnter of Mr. Sacob Micheck they are the same station, on the 6th of July, at the age of five years.

Other members of the mission family have suffered from sickness, and great mortality has prevailed among the Cherokees.

" Proposed Hebrew Lexicon at New York."-All editors, and all other pursons concerned, are hereby warned to beware of anonymous statements on this subject. We have seen some which are not

N. Y. Evangelist and Lane Seminary. -The hatare, and yet he made unhappy by none
It seems to us, too, a hold assumption,

part of the report of the Trustees of Lane Seminary, and gives an incorrect account of other parts. He concludes by calling on the Professors to resign, on the subscribers to the funds to refuse payment, and on young men "who were intending to join Lane Seminary this fall," to "abandon the purpose," if

We have no doubt that Mr. Leavitt can do a great deal of mischief, if he tries; but we hope that the not recommend an indifferent House.

ing the same ideas to the public in publications already established, would not more good be done? Or might not the same amount of good be done in this way at less expense? This point involves questions worthy of a long discussion.

ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We have laid before you, our countrymen, the object of our Society; we invite every friend of justice, ject of our Society; we invite every friend of justice, every patriot, every philanthropist, to engage with us in an enterprise, which, considering all the physical and spiritual wants of the slave, will be found to comprise the essence of every benevotent society in our country. If the manner in which our society has pursued its great object has been worthy of it, we have a right to expect the sympathy and co-operation of every wise and benevotent man. If our measures seem to you ill calculated to accomplish the object of our society; this great and holy object itself should induce the wisest and best men of our country, if they recognize our good intentions, and approve our principles, to join our ranks, in order to guide our steps in the right way.—Address of the N. E. Anti Slavery Convention.

Members of the N. E. and American Anti Slavery

should induce the wisest and best men of our country, if they recognize our good intentions, and approve on principles, to join our ranks, in order to guide our steps in the right way.—Address of the N. E. Anti Slavery Convention.

Members of the N. E. and American Anti Slavery Societies have published many things, of a character very different froir, this address, and the Societies have published many things, of a character very different froir, this address, and the Societies have thanked them for it, and recommended their publications. Will the committee who prepared the address, or any body else, tell how any "wise and benevolent man" can join one of those societies, without becoming in any manner responsible for the character of those publications? By complying with this request—if compliance be possible—they may perhaps prevent the existence of that "new organization," the dread of which appears to give the Editor of the Liberator so much uneasiness.—We do not mean to endorse the address in toto. We only say that many would join a society of whose doings that trensined to be done when I entered the catinet and approved the sale and approved the saccution.—Those difficulties the Council of Monday.

The Council of Monday.

The Council of Council of Monday.

The Cholera, on the Savannah is the Carolina side of the river.

A letter from Savannah, of 17th, published in the Cavilina steps of the sale and the required should be concluded, the acquired should be concluded, the ratifications of which acquired should be concluded, the ratifications of which acquired should be concluded, the most finance of Spain and the Carolina side of the river.

A letter from Savannah, of 17th, published in the Cavilina should be concluded, the most finance of Spain and that many would join a society of whose doings that should be a fair specimen, who yet will not join the present Anti Slavery Society.

We supposed that the former letter from the Superior was intended for publication. The messenger who brought it, waited till we had read it and told him that it should be inserted in the Recorder.

Affairs in the Oriental State remained quite unsettled, but no details of importance are given.

who brought it, waited till we had read it and told him that it should be inserted in the Recorder.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

MR. TRACY,—I read in the Recorder of Sept. 26, last page, fourth column, that Mr. Azariah Walker was sentenced to two year's imprisonment, stato's prison, for passing a counterfeit bill of \$2. That the came honestly by it, and is a man of good character. Now, Sir, I wish to know whether a man is liable to such a pushment, for passing a bank bill, which he has no evidence is counterfeit, except the judgment of a tavern keeper?? From what appears in your paper (and I have seen no other account,) he had no other evidence that the bill was counterfeit. Is a man to be punished with such severity for passing a bill he came honestly by, provided he did not know it to be counterfeit? or had not sufficient evidence that it was? Certainly not. There was no crime, unless he attached the sufficient evidence that it was? Certainly not. There was no crime, unless he attached the sufficient evidence that it was?

Certainly not. There was no crime, unless he attempted to pass the bill, knowing or believing it to be unterfeit. If he did this, he was guilty, however honestly" he may have obtained it. That such was the fact, the jury were doubtless satisfied, or they would have given a different verdict. There is renson to fear that many persons, when they have taken counterfeit money innocently, cheat their own consciences with the pretence that they do not certainly know whether it is counterfeit. We copied the notice referred to, as a warning to such persons.

"WORCESTER TEMPERANCE HOUSE, By "WORCESTER TEMPERANCE HOUSE, By Eleaser Porter, Worcester, Mass. Mr. H—requests a notice of this House in the Recorder."

The above, being all we know on the subject, shall constitute our notice. Mr. H—, we believe, would constitute our notice. Mr. H—, we believe, would see the constitute our notice.

Transees will not be frightened by him; that the ProGenora will jodge for themselves of their own duty,
gring Mr. Leavuit's volunteer decision just as a much
weight as it deserves; that the subscribers will pay
their debts, like honest men; and that young its deserves; that the subscribers will pay
their debts, like honest men; and that young its deserves; that the subscribers will pay
their debts, like honest men; before they "gring Mr. Leavuit's volunteer for the propose to
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restrain the students from investigating any subthe through the purposes. "That Report does not propose to
restrain the students from investigating any subdon's propose of understanding it.

DOCREINE OF THE TRINITY.—If the Editor of
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the Christian Register will study a study and purchesion, and
ford County, Sept. 19th, 1834. Having heard that
ma attempt is about the made to secure a battle world,
and if such periodical publication, and the study and purchesion, and
for the Sabbath, with a periodical publication, and the secure of the secure of the world,
and if such periodical shall be established, we will
give the periodical shall be established, we will
the deserve interes Trustous will not be frightened by him; that the Professors will pade for themselves of their own duty, giving Mr. Leavitt's volunteer decision just as much weight as it deserves; that the subscribers will pay their debts, like honest men; and that young men "who were intending to join Lano Seminary," will insist on seeing the Report entire, before they "abandon the purpose." That Report does not propose to restrain the students from investigating any subject whatever, for the purpose of understanding it.

Doctrine Of The Trinity.—If the Editor of the Christian Register will study, a little more attentively, what he quoted from us last week, we think he will perceive that his exegesis of it is incorrect.

Sabbath.—At the North Consociation of Hartford County, Sept. 19th, 1824. Having heard that an attempt is about to be made to secure a better and more general observance of the Lord's day, and especially to establish a periodical publication on this momentous subject—Resolved, that we cordially approve of such undertaking, as closely connected with the dearest interests of the church and of the world, and if such periodical shall be established, we will

that many would join a society of whose doings that should be a fair specimen, who yet will not join the present Anti Slavery Society.

THE CONVENT.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1834.

Mr. Tracy, Sir,—Though my former letter was a pricate communication, I find that it has been inserted in your columns, with this appendant remark: "It has been reported that Bp. Fenwick owns the land on which the convent was built—that the tile to it is now, as the lawyers say, in him."

The Long of M. Benedier, a well as all the build.

The Long of M. Benedier, a well as all the build.

The Long of M. Benedier, a well as all the build.

Elizabeth Harrison, and Mary Barber, members of the commanity and native Americans: but the property belonged, in reality, no more to Catharine Mary Wiseman, than to any other inmate of our Community: and though it was given, in trust, to Rt. Rev. Benedict Fenwick, Elizabeth Harrison, and Mary Barber, it was only done for greater security.

The Rt. Rev. Bp. Fenwick is trustee of our property, but it does not belong to him.

We live, like the primitive Christians, in common, discarding the cold words, mine and thine; and the property that belongs to the present inmates of the Community, belongs, equally, to those who succeed us. I remain, Sir, Your very humble and obedient Servant,

The RV By FRIOR

of the Ursuline Community.

We supposed that the former letter from the Superpotent is was generally believed, property of foreigners. It was generally believed, property that belond of the treatment of the Community was employed in fortifying Arica, where some apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the property of foreigners. It was generally believed,

French Claims.—The Chamber of Deputies, (asys the N. Y. times) notwithstanding the assurances of the King of the French, have again adjourned without making an appropriation for the Five Millions of Dollars, stipulated by the treaty as an indemnity to the sufferers in the United States, by French spolistions. It is rumored also that Mr. Livingston has signified to our Government his desire to be recalled, and to withdraw from a scene of prevarication and bad faith. It was the disposition of the President to have taken strong ground on this subject the last winter, but he was induced by the representations of our Minister, as to the promises of Louis Phillippe, and the opinion of his counsellors, to suspend his contemplated measures.

New York and Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia

New York and Philadelphia. - The Philadelphia New York and Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that nearly one hundred and ten thousand passengers were conveyed between the two cities of New York and Philadelphia, by the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Line, during the year 1833, from January to January, summer and winter. At the regular fare of \$3 each, this yielded to the company \$330,000 a year, exclusive of the amount they received by the transportation of good and merchandise.

FOPEIGN.

Latest dates, London, August 23; Liverpool, August 24.

SPAIN.—The following are extracts from the statement read by the Spanish Prime Minister to the Contrey.

With the United States of America a treaty has just been ratified, which was on the point of being signed when I took possession of the Foreign Department. Repeated claims and complaints on the subject of the losses which the trade of the Republic was supposed to have sustained at the hands of the Spanish Authorities, or by vessels bearing our flag, gave rise to a long and tedious negotiation, which has at length been terminated by fixing the sum which the Spanish Government had to pay in order to be entirely free. This sum having been ascertained after certain immoderate pretentions had been considerably reduced, all that remained to be done when I entered the cabinet related to certain accidental circumstances with regard to its execution.—Those difficulties have been removed without prejudice to the Teessing, and the Majestev, after consending the sum of the Subbath, in the most public part of our city—carries with it a deep and lasting disgrace.—N. Y. Commercial of Monday.

The Cholera, on the Sabbath, in the most public part of our city—carries with it a deep and lasting disgrace.—N. Y. Commercial of Monday.

The Cholera, on the Sabbath, in the most public part of our city—carries with it a deep and lasting disgrace.—N. Y. Commercial of Monday.

Installation.—The Rev. DAVID OLILBANT, forms Beverly, was installed as pastor of the Second Cor-tonal Church, at Wells, Me. on Wednesday last. So y Rev. Mr. Crowell, of Essex.

The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Son

Brookfield, Sept. 26, 1834.

The Young Men's Methodist Foreign Miss.

The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors the American Education Society, will be held at the Rooms of the Society in Boaton, on Wednesday the 2th day, of October, and the Board vill attend at the same place, on Tues, mittee of the Board will attend at the same place, on Tues, day the day preceding, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the examination of candidates, who shall apply for the patronage of the Board.

Society. By order of the Board.

2w. WILLIAM COGNWELL, Secretary.

Marriages.

Marriages.

this city, Mr. Henry Perry, to Miss Mary Allen Mar—Mr. Wm. Trask, to Miss Maria Cooley—Mr. Joalua,
eirce, to Miss Caroline Todd—Mr. Charles M. Rounds
ovidence, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hildreth of Boaton—Mr.
Nichols of Watertown, to Miss Isabella L. Bates—
baniel D. Cargill, to Miss Elizabeth D. Ripley.
Wednesday avening, by Rev. Nr. Blagden, Mr. Franiondy, to Miss Ann Williams, all of this city.
Weatminster, Mr. Josiah Puffer, to Miss Emeline
both of W. ge, both of W. Joseph Chaille, to Miss Julia Farns-

orth.

In Newburyport, Mr. Wm. R. Carnes, of the firm of int & Carnes, New Orleans, to Mass Marths B. Carnes of the firm of int & Carnes, New Orleans, to Mass Marths B. Carnes of resburyport.—In Canton, Leonard Everett, Esq. to Mass ucline Masson.—In Lowelf, Rev. Enoch W. Freeman, Passon of the 1st Baptist Church, to Miss Hannah Hannon.—In cyrchill, Rev. Samuel Smith of Waterville, Me. to May vry White, daughter of Jonn. H. Smith.—In Hadley, Rev. cien Farnam of Princeton, Ill. to Miss Susan, daughter Moses Porter, Esq.

DCALBS.

this city, Capt. Arabel Drake, formerly of Stoughton, 151-Mr. Joel R. Lilly, 32-Mr. Samuel Galt, 22-Mrs. it Cornish, 72-Con Sunday evening last, Mr. Charles, 47-Jann Swift, 50-Jan Hayes, 18-Yaron, 50-Jan Swift, 50-Jan Hayes, Mary An Emerton, 27.

Mary An Emerton, 27.

Mary An Emerton, 27.

Mary An Emerton, 27.

Mary An Holm Lenox, 52-In Hugham, Mrs. Betwell, 54-Bes. Samuel Pales, 58-In Watertown, Mrs. etc., wide ow of the late Mr. Lemuel well, 54-Bes. Samuel Pales, 58-In Watertown, Mrs. Betwell, 54-Bes. Samuel Pales, 58-In Reading, 19-In Jone Ben. J. The Mary Mrs. Betwell Capt. Joseph. J. The Lowell, Mrs. Bitzabeth, relief of late Ben. J. Paris, 52-In Lowell, Mrs. Butter of Capt. Josephant, 24-In Lowell, Mrs. Jone Ben. J. Mrs. Catharine Hudson, Charles Paris David S. only son of Capt. David Pad-In Nantucket, David S. only son of Capt. David Pad-L. 20-In Recentled, Mr. John Newton, a patriot of the Conn. Mr. John G. Hayden, keeper of the Es-

In New York, Mr. Harlan Page, Depositary of the Amer-

LARGE assortment of Elementary and Classical For-cists Books, for sale at 8. BURDETT & CO'8. store, No. 18 Court street, in the following lhnguages, vize French-Spanish-Italian--Portuguese-German-Dutch Danish-Swedish-Polish-Russian-Modern Greek-Lati-in-Greek--Hebrew-and other Languages, ancient and modern of the control of the contr

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

of December, and continue twenty weeks. The usual Conflish branches, with Masie, Latin, French, Intain Needlawork will be taught, and particular attention paid to times who wight to qualify themselves for tenching.

Beside the Clurgy of Newton, refer to Hon. Wim. Jack. Newton, Joseph S. Kiedman, Esp., Nawton; D. L. Stefman, Esp., Nawton; D. L. Stefman, Esp. & Beston, Esp. & Stefman, Esp. & Destroyal. Newton, Ct. 3, 1834. See H. HOSMER, Percept.

Byfield School for Young Ladies

Thill next rem of this School will commence on Wedin next rem of this School will commence on Wedin next rem of this School will commence on Wedin next rem of this School will commence on Wedin the School will be sent to the school as Principal.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUST received and for sale by PERKINS, MARVIN & J. CO. 114 Washington street, Boston, The Remains of the Rev. Charles Henry Wharton, D. D. with a Memoir of his Life, by George Washington Donne, D. D., Bishap of the Diocese of New-Ferey. In two vols. 12mo. Vol. I. containing the Memoir and Sermons. Vol. II. Containing a Concise View of the Principal coints of Contraversy between the Protestant and Roman Churches. A Manual Hebrew Grammar for the use of Beginners. By J. Seixas. Second edition, enlarged and improved. O. 3.

Simpson on Popular Education as a National Calestatty of Popular Education as a National Calestatty in Hintson in the Treatment of Criminais, a observations on the Treatment of Criminais, a short and the Control of the Manual Labor of Equipments on the Control of the Manual Labor of Education of the Calestation of t

WHARTON'S REMAINS.

WILSON'S ANALOGY.

WILSON'S ANALOGY.

JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street, has published, price 30 cents,
The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and course of nature; consisting of a criticism of flutter's treatise on the attitution and course of nature; consisting of a criticism of Buller's treatise on this subject, together with a view of the connexton of the arguments of the analogy with the other man branches of the evidences of Christianity not noticed in Buller's work, by Daniel Wilson, D. D. Blishop of Calcutta.

The Philindelphia Presbyterian notices this work as follows:

This extended title presents the design of the work, and

The New York Christian Intelligencer remarks:

PARAGRAPH BIBLE.

RS. MANSON & GRANT, Cambrid during the month of October, a ne citosh Bible, somprising the Oid and Not the Apocrypha, printed under the sine Rev. Mr. Coit, of the Episcopal Chunden of King James's Translators, according to the Apocrypha, printed under the sine Rev. Mr. Coit, of the Episcopal Chunden of King James's Translators, according to the Coit of the C

nay contribute, in man intended to above, and would not not contribute in many intances, to a more intelligent cross of the contribute in the Copy of Record, The Attest, W. Jerses, Recording Secretary, The work will be Web. Jerses, Recording Secretary, The work will be built be above, and by Wil. LIAM FEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill, Boston.

PROSPECTUS

enforce the duties of piety, and to disseminate practical information on every nearly subject. It resorts to a great variety of modes of effecting its objects,—containing essay,
disigues, nearratives, both instorical and festitions, letters
of travellers, notices of bools, de. de.
the Editors to make it, as follows to make it not make it not make
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to the Editors to make it, as follows to make it not merely
to the Editors to which it may come.

TERMS.—The work is issued on the 15th of every month,
commencing with October. The numbers contain on an
average, 42 pages royal 12mo, (as large as an octavo page.)
It is printed on a fair type and good paper. Price, \$2,00.
Penishings. The work is published simultaneously.
It is printed on a fair type and good paper. Price, \$2,00.
Penishings. The work is published simultaneously with the price of the same terms.

Agents, Booksellers, Ciergymen and others, acting as
local agents, no wishing to act as such, may receive for the
supply of their subscribers, any numbers of copies under
fly, at 20 per cent discount, and all over at 25 per cent.
These agents can take such measures as they think expedient for making the work known and increasing its circulation in their vicinity. Clergymen who may within the criculation of the work among their propriet countered to meavenient for them to receive and forward payments themevelves.

Any Bookseller or other person who may wish to take a

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

new York, Mr. Harlan Page, Depositary of the American Tract from the time of its formation, 4E.

In New York, Mr. Harlan Page, Depositary of the American New York, Mr. Harlan Fage, Deposition, 4E.

Philadelphia, Mr. David Forter, 57, a native of Boston, for many years a respectable inhabitant of F.

Elementary and Classical Foreign Books.

A Large assortment of Elementary and Classical Foreign Books, for sale at 8. BURDETT & COS. store, No. 18 Court street, in the following languages, viz.

French—Spanish—Islain—Portuguese—Gernan—Dutch—Dunish—Swedish—Polish—Russian—Modern Greek—Lat
Elementary and Classical Foreign Books, for sale and the Languages, viz.

A Costal Robert Spanish—Islain—Portuguese—Gernan—Dutch—Dunish—Swedish—Polish—Russian—Modern Greek—Lat
Elementary and Classical Foreign Books, for sale and the Languages, viz.

French—Spanish—Islain—Portuguese—Gernan—Dutch—Dunish—Swedish—Polish—Russian—Modern Greek—Lat
French—Spanish—Islain—Portuguese—Gernan—Dutch—A Girl Wiser than ker Mother. Sabbath School Hymn. On Frayer.

For the Boston Recorder.

EARTHLY JOYS ELUSIVE.

Set no great value on thine earthly joys,
For they may leave thee lonely, deadlate.
My childish sports are scarcely passed, and yet
My earthly joys have often fied away. My earthiyjoys have often fee away.

My lips were learning to pronounce the name
Of one who taught and loved my infant days.
They took my hand, and slowly led use up
To where she lay, all white, and cold, and dead.
My little heart,—is bled; and still it bleeds.

It was a merry morning in the spring, When a dear classmate left me for his home We hoped to meet again;—and we have met But, oh!—the wildness of his parensied eye!
My youthful heart,—it bled; and still it bleeds

I loved a sister fondly,—tenderly; For she was all that elster could have been: She shared my merriment, and shared my woes, And seemed to sympathise with all my thoughts And seemed to sympatime with all my values. She loved my Saviour too, and often prayed For me, and with me, in some still retreat; And her full voice would aweetly chord with mine in chanting songs of praise.—With softest tread, I stood beside her couch. Her room was dark; and scarce a whisper was allowed to breathe the rolled her eye, -she waved her burning hand, he howled in agony,—she gasped,—she died.

My breaking heart,—it bled;—and still it bleeds.

I sat beside my father, while he spake Of his own childhood, and his after life; I feit so happy in such intercourse, That midnight stole unconsciously along. I slept beside his sick-bed, and oft rose the his pillow, and to bathe his lips. stood beside him as he breathed his last and, as I led my mother from that scene, widow,—daughterless,—an only son,)
y broken heart, it bled. Still.—still it bleeds.

One who had watched my cradle, and whose ear Had cased my pains, when sickness racked my frame One who had watched my sister's dying bed, And had supplied my dying father's wants, That faithful one grew pale,—and pined,—and died And as I heard her knell, which now had tolled My sainted father, and my sister home, Ere twice the moon had waned and 'filled her horn,' My bleeding heart, it turned away from Earth,
For Earth had left me tonety,—desolate. X. X.

THE LAST NIGHT OF SLAVERY.

Let the floods clap their hands ! Let the mountains rejoice ! From our own native sands

Who his glory has clad

Breathes the jubilant voice : The sun that now sets on thy waves, Caribbee, Shall gild with his rising the loles of the Free. Let the islands be glad, For their King in his might,

With a garment of light, In the waters the beams of his chambers bath laid.

And in the great waters his pathway has made No more shall the deep Lend its awe-stricken waves In their caverns to steep

its wild burden of slaves : The Lord sitteth King ;--sitteth King on the flood. He heard, and hath answered the voice of their blood. O! what of the night?

Doth the Crucifix bend?

This gross darkness to end ? Deep in the Pacific has sunk the last gleam, That o'er the dark horrors of bondage might stream Brief brief is the night

Of the tropical some,
Ere a balance of light
Shall the darkness atone;
And thus for black ages may brightness return,
Nor fail till the dawn of eternity burn.

The sunlight must glance
On our freedom-girt shore,
Ere its splendors advance
Their blest ransom to pour.
Our rivers and vales must reflect the first glow,
That captites shall, freed from captivity, know.

Now fades on our sphere The last vigilant star land and mere Rolls the mist-cloud afar And springs from the Levant a life-teeming ray To chase deeper shadows than midnight's awa

Dispel the blue huze, With meridian blaze The wide ocean adorn !

The sunlight has touched thy glad shores, Caribbee ! And Day now illumines the Isles of the Free. Sheffield, August 1, 1834.

The Southern Constellation, which appears to bend a adduight.

Secular Summary.

Aerial Ship .- We have already alluded to an Aerial Saip.—We have already alfuded to an Aerial Ship, stated at the last dates to be constructing at Paris. The following facts relating to it are contained in the foreign papers. The principal projector is a Mr. Lennox, an officer of distinction in the French army. His apparatus is thus described. The balloon is 134 feet long, 34 feet high, and about 25 feet wide, its ends being in the form of mainted copes and save ten langh, and a about 25 leet wide, it is ends where in langh and about 25 leet wide, it is ends where in langh and about 25 leet wide, it is ends where in langh and about 25 leet wide, it is ends where in langh and about 25 leet wide, it is ends where it is end and a langh and about 25 leet wide, and a langh a being in the form of pointed cones, and is designed to raise a weight equal to 6500 pounds. The car, instead of being suspended, as usual, at some distance below the balloon, is to be placed immediately under it, so that an impulse may be communicated to it by the aeronaut. Thirty respons may be accommodated.

Great Castings .- The New York Screw Dock Great Castings.—The New York Scraw Dock in Company have just imported a pair of hydraulic presses, to be used in raising ships of a large of class. The castings of these presses are ensured to the composition of the compos

pound. We presume that so large castings as these have never before been seen in this coun-try. The founder in England stated that it oc-cupied forty men two days to move them from one side of the shop to the other. The Middlesex Antimasonic Convention, at Concord on Monday, unanimously nominated the Hon. Heman Lincoln as a candidate for

Emigration to Illinois .- We learn from the

A meeting for the same purpose has been al-ready held in Washington County, at which the following among other resolutions, was adopt-

ed:
Resolved, That to put an end, as far as it can

A Dilemma .- The Missouri Legislature is lib-

Congress, in that district,

The friends of the Administration in Berkshire have nominated Hon. Theodore Sedgwick one side of the shop to the other.

Great Discovery!—A correspondent of the N. York Daily Advertiser states in that paper of Tuesday last, that the Rev. Ambrose Edson, of Berlin, Conn. has succeeded in devising a method for the application of the Hydrostatic pressure, to the propelling of machinery. If what is there stated be well founded, a few quarts of the state Sensatory of the Administration in Berkshire have nominated Hon. Theodore Sedgwick for Representative in Congress from that District.

The Hon. Messrs. Newton and Lee decline being candidates for re-election to the State Sensatory of the Administration in Berkshire have nominated Hon. Theodore Sedgwick for Representative in Congress from that District.

The Hon. Messrs. Newton and Lee decline being candidates for re-election to the State Sensatory of the

being candidates for re-election to the State Senate, from the county of Worcester.

Hon. William Nichols of Amesbury, and Hon. Josiah Newhall of Lynn, decline being candidates for re-election to the State Senate, at scaler will drive manufactories, and even vessels, without the expense of steam power, or the ordinary water power. The importance of the discovery is beyond all calculation.—L. I. Star. the ensuing election.

the ensuing election.

The Charleston Mercury contains a letter from Mr. M'Duffie to Gov. Hayne, who resigned his seat in the present Congress. He states, that although he has devoted himself exclusively to the restoration of his health for the last four or five months, it has experienced no material improvement. It must propel very slowly, or with very little force,-or a great power must be applied to work the press.

Gold Mines of the U. States.—It is estimated,

Hon. Artemas Hale, of Bridgewater, declines The celebrated Miss Harriet Martineau, ar-

Gold Mines of the U. States.—It is estimated, be perceive, in the transactions of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, that since the commencement of the working of the gold mines, that run in a mineral belt, it may be said, paralled to the course of the Blue Ridge, from Georgia to Maryland, there has been obtained gold to the amount of no less than siz millions of dollars. The mines are generally in talcose slate, gneiss, &c. scattered superficially in the gravelly beds of small streams, and therefore easily worked. rived at N. Yo k on Friday from Liverpool, in company with Rev. Charles Brooks of Boston.

Gold coined at the U. S. Mint, for the week

Gold coined at the U. S. Mint, for the week ending the 20th inst. 205,000 dollars, remaining uncoined, \$49,000 dollars.

Mount Auburn.—The Committee state that by the Report of the Treasurer it appears, that the whole number of lots in the Cemetery which have been already sold is 351, viz. 175 lots in 1832, 76 lots in 1833, and 100 lots in 1834; and the aggregate sum produced by these sales is \$23,225 72-100. The whole expenditures incurred during the same years amount to \$25,211 88. The balance of cash and other available funds now in the hands of the Treasurer are \$5403 32.—The Committee are of opinion, that reliance may safely be placed upon the future sales of lots to defray the expenses of the current year; and that, therefore, a portion of the funds now on hand may be properly applied to the reduction of the remaining debts due by the Society.

Emigration to Illinois.—We learn from the

Emigration to Illinois.—We learn from the Plymouth Democrat that it is proposed to establish an association, by the name of the Old Colony Brotherhood, in order to take measures for emigration to the West. A circular issued at Plymouth recites that a number of respectable individuals have turned their attention to the subject of emigration to Illinois, or some adjacent State or Territory, for the purpose of purchasing and improving a tract of land, eligibly situated, on some navigable stream, and that it is desirable to adopt suitable measures of preparation. An instrument has in consequence been framed, to be obligatory on those who may subscribe it. The Cincinnati Gazette of a late date men-tions that the Locks, eleven in number, which connect the Miami Canal with the Ohio River, are now completed. The passage of the first boat through the river was to have been made

Steam Navigation in India.—Among the supplies lately voted in the Brittish Parliament, was the sum of £20,000 to assist in the experiment of a communication with India by steam conveyances. Two routes are under consideration for the regular line of communication; one with Bombay, through the Red Sea, the other

tion for the regular line of communication; one with Bombay, through the Red Sea, the other by the Euphrates and Persian Gulf. The expense of the communication is to be borne jointly by the British and India Governments. The communication by the Red Sea is to be first established, but as it is supposed that the other route, in certain seasons of the year may afford superior advantages, and as the experiments by the Red Sea had been made by the East India Company at an expense of 60 or £70,000, the committee of the House of Commons recommended the appropriation of the above sum for experiments on the other route.

Vernont.—Hon, Horatio Seymour, one of the Destructive Fire .-- The elegant Church Destructive Fire.—The elegant Unuren in Wall street, New York, known as the first Presbyterian church, was discovered to be on fire, on Saturday afternoon. In the sequel, every part of the building that was combustible, was destroyed, and the amount of timber and other wood-work employed in its construction was immense. The walls stand firm, being nearly or mails two feat thick, and also the stone work. Vermont.—Hon. Horatio Seymour, one of the candidates for Governor of Vermont at the late election, declines to present himself, as a candidate for that office, before the Legislature. or quite two feet thick, and also the sto A notice has been issued to the Freemasons of Windsor County in Vermont, to meet at Woodstock, to consider the expediency of abandoning the Masonic Institution.

immense. The walls stand firm, being nearly or quite two feet thick, and also the stone work of the tower, extending to the height of perhaps 60 feet. The dimensions of the building were 97 feet by 68. It was erected in 1810, on the site of a former edifice occupied by the same society, which was founded in 1719, and enlarged in 1748. The whole cost of the building was \$47,000. The insurance is \$20,000.

Breaking up of Gambling Houses in Richmond.—The same scene which was lately acted in Norfolk, was repeated in this city on last Monday night. It is said, that a young gentleman had been assaulted by several gamblers—in consequence of which, a strong feeling of resentment was excited among several of his friends—and the spirit spreading, two or three hundred young gentlemen, accompanied by the captain of the night guard, and eight of his men, entered into ten gambling houses, and took out the roulett tables and other fixtures—which were the next morning burned in the main street, near the Eagle Hotel, by order of the proper authorities. No injury was slone to life or himb. The Compiler, which has taken a very active part in putting down the gambling houses and these gamblers, gives a very particular account of the the scenes that were visited—and publishes a very curious memorandum, which was taken from a book, kept by one of the gamblers. It purports to be a statement, under the heads of "Gain" and "Loss," of the transactions of one table from the 3d December, 1832, to March 8, 1833—from which it appears, that in the above period \$6,735 was teon, and 770 lost—leaving the confortable nett gain \$5,965! Bat it is like Shakespear's occupation of gathering samphire on the cliffs of Dover, "a dreadful trade!" Resolved, That to put an end, as far as it can be done on our part, to all disputs and controversy, and to remove all reasonable cause of fear or apprehension in the minds of honest and well meaning men who differ from us in opinion upon the subject of masonry, it is expedient and proper that the masonic institution be dissolved; for which purpose we hereby cheerfully relinquish it forever, and respectfully, but earnestly solicit all masons in the several countries in this State to call meetings without unreasonable delay, and make such expression of their views, as shall leave the community no occasion to doubt the voluntary and entire surrender of the institution.

A Dilemma.—The Missouri Legislature is lib. A Dilemma.—The Missouri Legislature is lileral in granting divorces. At a late session 36 were lumped in a single bill; and many of the parties divorced have since contracted new marriages. Meanwhile the legality of thus granting divorces having been brought before the Supreme Court of the State, that tribunal has decided against the act under which proceedings were instituted, as "unconstitutional, and therefore null and void." Shakespear's occupation of gathering samphire on the cliffs of Dover, "a dreadful trade!" LAWYER DS. LAWYER. We are informed that

Gambling.—The Richmond Compiler states

lieve the blasphemy-has been arrested at Albany for stealing. - Traveller.

A scoundrel has recently been taking up in Cincinnati for gilding quarters of dollars, and passing them for Jackson money.

These counterfeits are rapidly increasing.

Mrs. Tyler was the eldest daughter of the late Breck Parkman, Esq.. of Westborough. For more than seven years before her death, Mrs. Tyler suffered, almost continually, extreme pain. Medical nid could give her no relief. Several times, within that period, her children and friends gathered around her bed, and received, what they supposed was her last farewell, her dying blessing. But the powers of nature triumphed for a time over her disorder, and having partially recovered, she was restored, not to health, but to a protracted and painful existence.

Few have been called to suffer as she suffered; yet few have borne suffering as she bore it. No murmar, no complaint ever escaped her lips, even when

Few have been called to suffer as she suffered; yet company with Rev. Charles Brooks of Boston.

Geological surveys, by authority, are making in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

Hon. David Barton, inte of the U. S. Senate, has been elected to the Senate of Missouri. He is better known to the public as the "Little Red."

The Jackson papers of Tennessee continue to urge Judge White for the next Presidency.

The Hon. Thomas Chilton, of Kentucky, has addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he desires that his name shall not be considered before them as a candidate for re-election to Congress.

All the members of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Post Office business have reached Washington. The committee consists of Mr. Connor, of North Carolina, Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Mr. Everett, of Yermont, Mr. Beardsley, of New York, Mr. Watmough, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, and Mr. Stodlert, of Maryland.

A loan of the State of Virginia of \$100,000 at 5 per cent, has been taken at 107 for the 10d dallars.

The Cincinnati Gazette of a late date mentions that the Locks, eleven in number, which connect the Miami Canal with the Ohio River, are now completed. The passage of the fired.

The Cincinnati Gazette of a late date mentions that the Locks, eleven in number, which connect the Miami Canal with the Ohio River, are now completed. The passage of the fired and become of the finded, but urged upon them the necessity of striving to be good. The connect the Miami Canal with the Ohio River, are now completed. The passage of the fired solutions of the Midright, and both of the Canal with the one of the continuous and substitute of the normal canal with the Ohio River, are now completed. The passage of the fired solutions of the Midright of the part of the Continuous and the continuous are substituted in particular the continuous and substitute the number, which can be a continuous and the continuous and the substitute the number of the fired solutions of the Midrigh and the o

The Cincinnati Gazette of a late date mentions that the Locks, eleven in number, which connect the Miami Canal with the Ohio River, are now completed. The passage of the first loot through the river was to have been made on Thursday last.

The Augusta [Geo.] Courier mentions that a cotton factory started its spindles on the 10th inst. It is intended, when in full operation, to run 2,000 spindles. All the machinery is made in the company's own work shop.

The rattlesnake trade from America to England begins to be prosecuted with considerable vigor—the consignments being labelled "good merchantable rattlesnakes." There are always one hundred of them exhibiting in the tower of London.

Destructive Fire.—The elegant Church in Connection the Connection of the content of the conten

CARD.

CARD.

The subscriber would hereby tender his grateful scknow-ledgements to the members of his church and society for the contribution of Fifty Dollars, to constitution of the contribution of Fifty Dollars, to constitute the American Board of Committed Trensity Dollars to constitute him a member for life of the American Tract Society; and to an unknown friend, by whose donation of Thirty Dollars he is constituted a member of the American Bible Society. For these, and innumerable other, tokens of affection for him, and of sympathy for a lost world, may they find a reward in the world to come. Sturbridge, Sept. 17, 1294.

The Members of the Theological Seminary at Andever, lave made Rev. Trowas H. Skinner, D. a. Lie Director of the American Tract Society of Boston, by a donation of Fifty Ductions.

"DAY'S ACADEMY"

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, and SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT WRENTHAM, MASS. Mr. Sance Day, Principal.
Miss Harrier B. Leach, Assistant.
Mons. Henry Schaffer, Tom Paris, Teacher of French.
Miss Matilda E. Bannister, Teacher of Music.

Miss Matilda E. Bassistre, Teacher of Music.

Miss Matilda E. Bassistre, Teacher of Music.

Miss Thursday in October; the Spring Term, 1st
Thursday in February; the Summer Term, 1st Thursday in
June, and contains, each, Afteen weeks,

Lower English Branches, per term, \$4,00.

Higher do do, 5,50.

Latin, Greek and French do, 7,00.

Music, with use of Piano, do, 5,00.

Board, \$4,50 or \$4,75.

Each acholar has access to a full course of lessons in
Permansaip, and the young failes receive instruction in

HE ensuing Winter Term will commence on Wednes-day the 29th of October, and continue twentyfive ks, including a recess of one week. None are received

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

RECEIVED This Day, by Assigness of LINCOLN, ED.

MANDS & CO. 52 Washington street, the following

A scoundrel has recently been taking up in Cincinnati for gilding quarters of dollars, and passing them for Jackson money. These counterfeits are rapidly increasing.

The Hon. Mr. Archer has challenged Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, to fight a duel in consequence of misrepresenting his official conduct.

Obit uary.

Died, in Westborough, on the 6th inst. Mrs. HANNAH B. Tyler, relict of the late Dr. John E. Tyler of Boston, aged 56.

Mrs. Tyler was the eldest daughter of the late Breck Parkman, Esq. of Westborough. For more than PARAGRAPH BIBLE.

neme requires: the divisions of chapters and verses being moted in the margin, for reference.

ADVERTISHENCY. Each any one who sees this Bible should imagine that I is a new translation, or an amendment of the old.—the savered that not a word is address from the common copies. The arrangement is New, and is intended to prove the Bible has beautice which have hitherto been obscured by an improper and almost risiculous auddivision of its warred contents. To Ministers, to Pusicints of Theology, to the Elders, Deacons, &c. and to the Members of Christian churches.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
high, Lackawark Lights to street,
have for saie.
COUNSELSTO YOUNG MEN on Modern Infidelity, and
the Evidences of Christianity. By John Morison, D. D.
The Anxious Enquirer after Saivation, Directed and Encouraged. By John Angell James, Author of "Faunity
Monitor," "Christian Charity," &c.
Seemons, from the Fowls of the Air, and the Lilies of the
Bed, or Lessons of Faith Beside the common path of Life.
The of the Gist.
The of the Gist.
The of the Gist.

Tales of the Garden of Koscinszko, by Samuel L. Knapp The Token and Atlantic Souvenir for 1835. Sept. 26. MORISON ON INFIDELITY.

MORISON ON INFIDELITY.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale by JAMES LORING.

No. 132 Washington street, Price 30 cents,
Counsels to Young Men on Modern Indicative, and the
Evidences of Christianity. By John Morison, D. D., Author of the "Exposition of the Hook of Paslim," "Counsels
on Matrimony," &c. The first part of this work gives a
portratture of Modern Peoplicism, including an infectionate
appeal to those who have been entained in the snares of
Indicative. The second part levihoirs the truth and excelindicates. The second part exhibits the truth and excelevidences. The support of the work of the course
of chiractismity, in the course
of sermons addressed to the young men of hoston, several
soonths since.

As shove—James' Anxions Enougher. of sermons addressed to the young men of Boston, several promoths since.

As above,—James' Anxious Enquirer. Mrs. Howland's Infant School Manual. Goodwin's Town Officer. Mother's a Friend. Sprague's Letters to a Daughter. Sprague on Revivals. Cases of Conscience.

Porter's Musical Cyclopedia,

DUBLISHED and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132

Washington atreet. This is the first American book of the kind.

The editor of the Philadelphian gives the following now of this work:

Distinguish of the philadelphian gives the following now of this work:

The undersigned having had uses Will Wood and Coal Story, meaning the Wood and Coal Story, meaning the Wood and Coal Story, meaning the property of the commend them as being superport using the commendation and the property is said to be the commendation of the property of the property

The Editor of the Philadelphia Presbyterian remarks:—

C'GANIN'S PROTESTANT. The Protestant—Es-easy on the principal points of Controversy between the Church of Rome and the Reformed-by Wim. McCavin, Esq. with an Unductory Essay, and an Appendix, illu-trating Jesuitant, annualment and Popery in America-third American, from muching and Popery in America-STEWART ON SOCIETY. Sketches of Society in G.

JAMES' ANXIOUS ENQUIRER. The Anxious Enqui Surgeon Dentist,
LETTERS TO THE YOUNG. By Maria Jane Jewsbury.

"No, though arrived at all the world can aim,
"No, though arrived at all the world can aim,

TTERS TO THE YOUNG. By Maria Jane Jewsbury.

"No, though arrived at all the world can aim,
This is the mark and glory of our frame—
A soul capacious of the Beity."—Balter.
wand elegant edition, from the third London edition.
discritement.—The author would almost deem it intent to prefix another Avertisement to these Letters, she not feel anxious to thank those who have shown so chindulgence to so slight x work.

WATERMAN'S

Kitchen Parniture Ware
87 Cornhill and 6 Brattl whole have been revised; and as a not inappropriate conclusion, the author has appended a Poem originally published without her ansure.

SURAULT'S FRENCH QUESTIONS. French Questions on Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Granifather, for the use of learners who are beginning to speak the French Longuage; being the fifth elementary work in the complete course of French Instruction, to be published by Francois Wars. Also, Tin, Brittania, Six received, and the Moral Feelings, by John Abererombie, M. D. Factor of Philosophy, Languages, &c.

AMERICHOMHIE on the Moral Feelings. The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings, by John Abererombie, M. D. Factor of Philosophy, Languages, &c.

AMERICHOMHIE on the Moral Feelings. The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings, by John Abererombie, M. D. Factor of Philosophy and Philosophy and

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY.

THE Agent of this work would announce to the subscri-bers and others, that the following persons are ap-pointed and have consented to act as Agents for the work, from whom the 1st vol. may be obtained on application, Musictors of the Council and Agents of the Council and Agen

will be made.

According to the Lectures on the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery has been established, and will go into peration this year. The addition of expense arising from this Course, is considered as more than counterbanaced to for the counterbane, and the county, and by the diminished term of necessary residence, and the county, and by the diminished term of necessary residence, and the counterbanace to the counterbanace to the control of the fee for the sary residence, and the counterbanace to the residence of the counterbanace to the counterbanace to the control of the fee for the same residence, and the counterbanace to the residence of the counterbanace to the counterbanace

National intelligencer furnishes the following extract from the Arkansas Gazette of Aug. 26, by which it appears that the Dragoons, returned to Fort Gibson on the 15th ult.

Return of the Dragoons.— By a gentleman direct from Port Gibson, we are happy to learn that the detachment of U.S. Dragoons, under control that the detachment of U.S. Dragoons, under that the detachment of U.S. Dragoons, under control that the detachment of U.S. Dragoons, under climate the service of the three country of the transfer of the possible country of the transfer of the possible country of the transfer of the possible country of the country of the transfer of the possible country of the transfer of the country of the transfer of the possible country of the countr

No. 40-10L, 111 SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GUNTLE

NEXT Term commences O YOUTH'S COMPANION AND SABBATH SCHOOL ublished Weekly, at the Office of the and by William Hybe, Portland, a year—Sit Copies for Five Dail

epared for the Boston Rec

compiled from his one
2 cents cloth backs; 20 size
The life of this eminent
striking incidents, and is adreader is struck with his cficacy of prayer; his abundless, ignorance, and preseclis lived; his zeal for the apteriors.

FRESH CARPETING JOHN GULLIVER, 313 Washington of his just received his fell supply of makes his assortment very extensive—on

COAL AT AT DEACH ORCHARD

DR. MILLER

COOKING STOVES.

RENCH Paper Hangings, from the manufactories in France, regularly r-highly finished, satin ground PARLOR P every color and shade. Others, ditto, pa for Chambers, Halis and Entrees. Ris

PANORAMA.

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GEORGE H. GAY,

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S9 Hanover street, (second door for the street second door for the street s JAMES C. WHITE

would call the attention of heartment of Black and Color Merinos, French and Englished Robes, Linens and Dames use, Houble Milled Flannels.

A few dark Prints, fust color

IRISH LINENS, &c. DREW & BABCOCK, No. 177 Washing in the princing a very extensive assortancid, visconiant.

Pouble milled Rose Blankets. All and 14 4 Marseilles Quilts. Englis

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMP THE FRANKLIN INSTRANCE OF Lice, that their Capital Stock in DIRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which invested according to law; and that the against on Buildings, Merchandise and other per They also insure on MARINE RIS not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollar No. 44 State street, Boston

Nc. 44 State street, Boston. FRANCIS WELCH. WM. M. BYRNES, Secretary. 120. 80 BOSTON RECORDER

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year-of irs and Fifty Cents in advance—Five Ten Dollars in advance. Letters relating to subscriptions and li

iary concerns of the paper, may be add NATHANIEL WILLIS, Pro

No. 19, Water-Street, Be

Vol. XIX-No. 41-

FOREIGN MISSIONS el of the 25th Report of the Am-tomanistioners for Foreign M. e Annual Meeting of the Bau V. commencing on the 2d H. ber, 1854.

report mentions the death a Platt, one of the corporate and of Rev. J. Lockwoo M. Joslyn and Mrs. A. F. S. DOMESTIC OPERATION

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS, in the last year, the follow have been formed, the Foreig ely of the Western Reserved any Society of the Valley of society of the Valley of soft Auxiliary; the Central Borth Auxiliary; the Central Borth Auxiliary; the Central Borth Carolina and Georgi Touth Carolina and Georgi and auxiliary according to go of that terus, but they are in a "connected with" the Boa a "connected with" the Boa is "connected with" the Boa of a connected with" the Bo d object is, "to promote within their limits, "the for it." The Rev. Harvey C of the Western Reserve A rtemas Bullard of the societ rtemas Bullard of the societ ong of the Central Board.
ong of the Central Board.
rd have yet no secretary.
r contributed by the last
and the Central Board
y, John B. Adger has been

orary Agent. Arrangements of domestic operations of the portions of the country ramaing last year. The contributed of missions of the Refo h, during the year, has been employed were waiting for the return beel, who is expected to perfect the Reformed Dutch church.

Periodicals.

In the year, many thousand quarterly papers of the Botted, and the circulation of has increased from t New Missionaries. tee have discharged

he last annual meeting of health, and for other reas aries, 1 physician, 1 prints prione, 2 physicians, 1 print tants, total 48.
Receipts and Expendi receipts of the past year had the preceding year hymounted to \$155,002,24.

have been \$159,779,61. eived the following sur American Bible Society iety of Philadelphia Tract Society, New York Boston

purposes will probably littee have already been no appropriations the American Bible Society
siphin Bible Society
can Tract Society
can Sunday School Union

MISSION TO WESTERN AF eighton Wilson, missic of Philadelphia. Just as of sailing to Africa, without the phen R. Wyncoop, a corsonal friend providential

ny him. They sailed fro my him. They sailed from
seel chartered by the Ma
a Society, on the 28th o
d at Monrovia about the la
thence proceeded to Cape
ast on the 9th of March, a wuch of the divine goodness

e. Their inquiries extendes

e. Their inquiries extendes

Mount, which is north of Lib

is, a distance of about 300

mapal places visited were Cape

caldwell, Grand Bussa, G

Town, and Cape Palmus.

Opportunity for personal inte

towns. They represent as being general and stro-arising doubtless from a growing out of an aco b true of the tribes in the it however, that the Mohamme g from the north, in the pumater and warrior.

Spot determined for the consisting the pumater and warrior and warrior, and the spot, and without the dews, which make some others as a specific warrier.

lews, which make some other sat so unhealthy. The Calconnection of the country of procure a suitable mission of the mission of the mission. The engage sap was but temporary, as teld his theological study will content himself for ing a safe beginning on a second of the mission, it will be extended a to the interior.

to the interior. A boarding to day schools, will probable the education of colored to. MISSION TO EASTERN AF recommendation of Rev.
Town, the committee have
for commencing a mission a for commencing a mission a South Eastern Africa, and for itaneously in the two separa ich that people is at press ission will probably embar present year, and each be two ministers of the control of the two ministers of the control of the control of the two ministers of the control of the c listers of the

h their wives. The p